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FRUIT Situation

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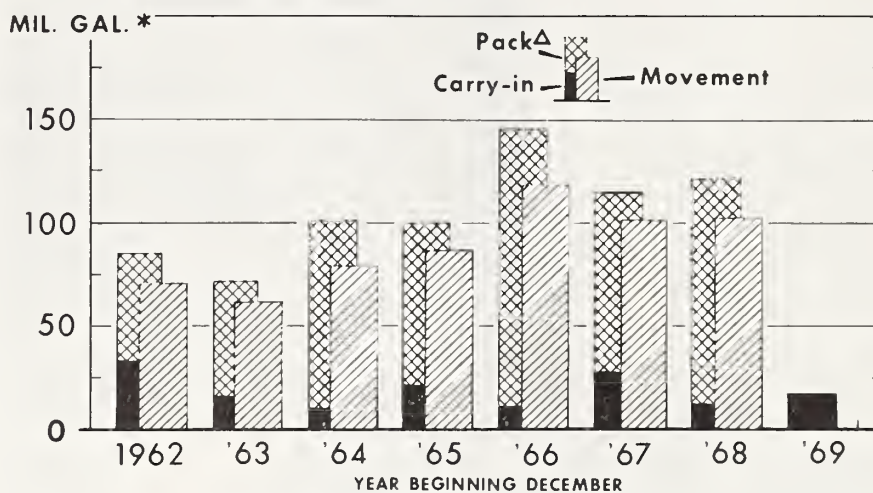
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CONSERVATION DIVISION



NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FEBRUARY 16 - 19, 1970

FLORIDA SUPPLY AND MOVEMENT OF FROZEN ORANGE JUICE CONCENTRATE



* BASIS 42 BRIX THROUGH 1964; 45 BRIX THEREAFTER.
 Δ INCLUDES IMPORTS. FLORIDA CANNERS ASSOCIATION DATA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 5713-70 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

The Fruit Situation

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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
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June, August, and October.

SUMMARY

Fruit supplies during the first half of 1970 are expected to total substantially above a year earlier. Yearend stocks of most processed fruits are ample for market needs. Cold storage holdings of major fresh deciduous fruits are sharply larger than a year ago and January 1 conditions indicated more fresh citrus would be available. Subsequently, the Florida crop suffered some freeze damage.

Citrus Fruits

On the basis of January 1 conditions, this season's U.S. citrus crop was expected to be record large--3 percent more than last season. Florida, with a 3 percent larger crop in prospect, accounted for most of the Nation's increased orange output. U.S. production of early, midseason, and Navel varieties increased 10 percent from last year, but Valencia production dropped 4 percent. Record production was forecast for both Temples and tangelos, grown exclusively in Florida. Tangerine output was estimated down materially because of the reduced crop in Florida. Only Florida grapefruit and tangerines and Arizona lemons were lower in production.

This outlook does not reflect the freeze damage to the Florida citrus crop in the second week of January. Widespread icing of fruit was reported in most regions of the State. And the juice content of fruit will be reduced from the pre-freeze level. Damage to the California citrus crop as a result of freezing temperatures is still undetermined, but indications are that quality will be reduced and will probably cause additional diversion of California's orange crop into processing outlets.

The Nation's grapefruit crop is forecast 2 percent below last year due to Florida's reduced crop. Lemon output in California was forecast 18 percent above last year's small crop, but Arizona's crop was down 9 percent.

Reflecting the early maturity of this year's crop, movement of Florida citrus to fresh

market outlets and processors through mid-January was substantially above a year ago. Early season movement of Texas oranges to fresh market was also at a brisker pace, but fresh sales of California-Arizona oranges were down, reflecting the late maturity of the California crop. Early January prices for grapefruit and lemons were above year-earlier levels, but prices for other citrus fruits were lower. Immediately following the freeze, f.o.b. prices for all Florida citrus fruits except Temples rose moderately to substantially. Florida prices were still below year-earlier levels with the exception of grapefruit.

Because the Florida packing season started earlier, Florida packers had finished a considerable larger volume of processed citrus products through early January than in the corresponding period a year earlier. And with a larger carryin, supplies of most processed citrus products (with the notable exception of canned grapefruit juice) in early 1970 were up sharply.

Noncitrus Fruits

Total 1969 noncitrus fruit production was 12 percent above 1968. Most deciduous fruits shared in the increase. Moreover, cold storage

holdings of major fresh deciduous fruits at yearend were sharply above a year earlier. Apple stocks were up 42 percent, reflecting the 24 percent larger crop. Holdings of fresh pears were 54 percent larger while grapes were up 47 percent. All this points to prices for these 3 fresh fruits remaining below those of last season.

The 1969/70 pack of canned noncitrus fruits, still underway, is expected to be substantially larger than the preceding season's volume. Carryover stocks of most noncitrus fruits at the start of the 1969/70 packing season were also sharply larger. As a result, wholesale prices for most canned noncitrus fruits have been below those of the preceding season. In December 1969, the BLS wholesale price index of canned fruits stood at 107.3 (1957-59=100). This contrasts with 110.1 a year earlier and 116.9 in December 1967.

With a larger carryin, supplies of dried fruits are up slightly from a year ago. Year-end holdings of frozen fruits and berries were up 5 percent, mainly because of increases for cherries and apples. However, holdings of strawberries, the leading frozen item, were down substantially.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

ORANGES

Record Large U.S. Orange Crop Forecast

As of January 1, the 1969/70 U.S. orange crop was estimated at 189.7 million boxes--3 percent above last season's record crop and 52 percent above 1967/68. Production of early, midseason, and Navel varieties--at 101.5 million boxes--is up 10 percent from 1968/69--but Valencia production is off 4 percent. Maturity dates were well ahead of last year in both Florida and Texas but harvesting of California Navels started later.

Despite unusually heavy fruit droppage in Florida last fall, the State's 1969/70 orange crop (excluding Temples) was forecast at 134 million boxes--3 percent above last season but 4 percent below the record output in 1966/67. The new crop consists of 75 million boxes of early and

midseason varieties--up 8 percent from last year--and 59 million boxes of Valencias--down 2 percent. This outlook does not reflect the damage from freezing temperatures during the second week of January. The presence of some ice and slush was reported in almost all regions of the State. It appears that the juice content of the fruit will be reduced from the pre-freeze level.

California's 1969/70 production--22 million boxes of Navel and miscellaneous varieties and 23 million boxes of Valencias--is expected to exceed last season's output by 2 percent. Like Florida's, California's Valencia crop is down. Quality probably was lowered by freezing temperatures in late December and early January and additional fruit may be shifted into processing outlets.

Total orange production in Texas is expected to be substantially larger, but only a moderate increase is likely in Arizona.

Early Season Movement and Usage

Through mid-January, fresh market shipments totaled near last season's levels. Early season movement of Texas oranges to fresh market was above a year earlier; but fresh sales of California-Arizona oranges were down. In Florida, where processing is the major outlet for all varietal groups, movement to processors was substantially above a year earlier.

Prices Lower

Since the start of the season last fall, prices have averaged below previous year levels. In early January, f.o.b. prices at interior Florida points were being quoted at \$1.75 for 4/5 bushel containers of U.S. No. 1 fruit. This was about 50 cents lower than in early 1969. However, following the freeze, prices rose substantially narrowing the difference to 35 cents. Early January prices for Florida oranges delivered for processing were also below a year ago. In California, where oranges are predominantly grown for fresh market, f.o.b. prices for Navels were below year-earlier levels.

Foreign Trade

During November 1968-October 1969, total U.S. exports of fresh oranges approximated 8.5 million boxes, about double last year's pace. Canada and Western Europe were the principal markets.

U.S. imports of fresh oranges in 1968/69 totaled about 1.1 million boxes--36 percent below the year-earlier volume. Most of the imports were from Mexico.

GRAPEFRUIT

Production Off

The Nation's 1969/70 grapefruit crop was estimated, as of January 1, at 52.9 million boxes. This would be slightly below last year's large crop but a fifth above the small 1967/68 output.

Florida's crop, which accounts for 70 percent of U.S. production, was forecast at 37 million boxes--down 7 percent from last season but 12 percent above 1967/68. Production estimates of seedless varieties were down only slightly, but seeded varieties were off 18 percent. The Florida crop is 27 percent pink seedless, 46 percent white seedless, and 27 percent seeded varieties.

The Texas crop is up 12 percent and Arizona expects a 24-percent increase. Production in California is up moderately.

Crop Moving Well

Because Florida's crop matured earlier than in 1968/69, grapefruit movements to fresh market outlets and processors through mid-January were sharply above a year ago. With a reduced crop and increased early movement, remaining supplies of newcrop Florida grapefruit are sharply below a year earlier.

Early in the season, f.o.b. prices of Florida grapefruit for fresh market were relatively stable but below last season's levels. However, December through mid-January prices averaged near or above the previous year. In early-January, white seedless grapefruit were quoted at \$1.95 per 4/5 bushel containers of U.S. No. 1 fruit in Interior Florida compared with \$1.80 a year earlier. And prices immediately following the freeze rose to \$2.15. Prices of grapefruit for processing have been running sharply above last year's levels. With a smaller crop and good demand, prices are likely to average above a year ago through the winter and spring.

Exports

Reflecting early maturity of the new crop, grapefruit moved through export channels during September-November, 1969 sharply ahead of the year-earlier pace. During the 1968/69 season, the U.S. exported some 3 million boxes of fresh grapefruit, compared with 2.4 million boxes in 1967/68. As usual, most of the exports moved to Canada and the rest went largely to Western Europe.

LEMONS

The 1969/70 California-Arizona lemon production is expected to total 17.7 million boxes, 12 percent above last year but only 6 percent above the 1964-68 average. California's prospective 14.5-million-box output is 18 percent above the 1968/69 crop, but Arizona's production is 9 percent smaller this season.

By mid-January, Arizona's lemons were virtually harvested and largely marketed. Harvesting in California, which normally begins several weeks later than in Arizona, was just under-way. The California crop will continue to be marketed through early next fall.

Usage

Movement of lemons to fresh market has been moderately above last year, but movement to processors has been down sharply. Remaining supplies in mid-January were nearly 16 percent larger than a year ago. California f.o.b. prices through early January of this season were substantially above previous year levels. However in mid-January prices dropped to \$3.85 per carton compared with \$4.21 a year earlier. Around 55 percent of the total sales through mid-January were to fresh markets and the rest were sold for processing. During the same period last year, about 42 percent of the crop was sold for fresh use.

The figure below shows the relationship between production and prices for lemons. Also evident is the slow downward trend in the utilization of lemons for domestic fresh markets. Although significant gains have been made in export sales the past decade, the bulk of year-to-year production changes is carried through to processing utilization.

Exports

About a fifth of the 1968/69 lemon crop was exported. During November 1968-October 1969, fresh exports (including some limes) totaled about 3.1 million boxes. This compares with 3.5 million boxes the previous season. Most of the exports were to Western Europe, Japan, and Canada.

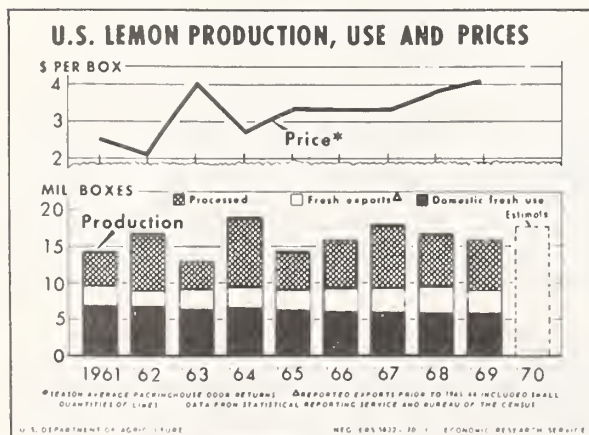


Figure 1

SPECIALTY CITRUS

Tangerine Output Off One-tenth; Record Tangelo and Temple Crops Expected

The 1969/70 U.S. tangerine crop was estimated, as of January 1, at 3.8 million boxes, nearly a tenth below last year but that much above the 1967/68 crop. The reduction from last season is due to a smaller crop in Florida. California has a larger crop.

Tangerines were of generally better size this season. By mid-January the Florida crop had been largely harvested and marketed.

Through mid-January, the volume of Florida tangerines moved to fresh market was substantially above a year earlier, but movement to processors was sharply reduced. Approximately four-fifths of the total sales through mid-January were through fresh market outlets. About two-thirds of the 1968/69 crop was utilized for fresh use and the rest for processing. F.o.b. prices most of this season have been materially higher than a year ago. However, prices in mid-January 1970 were lower.

The 1969/70 Florida tangelo crop was estimated, as of January 1, at 2.9 million boxes. This would be 61 percent larger than last season's record large crop and 71 percent above the 1967/68 output. By mid-January, marketing of tangelos--which normally extends from October through February--was well past peak. Movement to fresh market through mid-January was sharply above a year earlier and movement to processors was nearly double. Approximately two-thirds of the total sales through mid-January were through fresh market outlets and the rest of the quantity sold was used for processing. These proportions were about the same as for last season's crop. F.o.b. prices have been sharply below a year ago.

Six million boxes of Temples are expected to be harvested this season, nearly a third more than in 1968/69. Marketing of Temples started early and was nearly one-fifth completed by mid-January. Fresh shipments have been sharply above last year but movement to processors was only half last year's volume. Early f.o.b. prices were running below a year earlier.

APPLES

Largest Crop in Over Three Decades

The Nation's 1969 commercial apple crop, estimated at 6.8 billion pounds, was the largest crop since the late 1930's and nearly a fourth above last year. Sharply larger crops in Washington and Oregon accounted for more than half the increase from 1968.

Compared with last year, regional production and changes were as follows: Eastern States, 2.9 billion pounds--up 14 percent; Central States, 1.2 billion pounds--up 18 percent; and Western States, 2.7 billion pounds--up 41 percent. New York and Pennsylvania accounted for most of the increase in the East while Michigan contributed heavily to the gain in the Central States.

Approximately one-fourth of the 1969 apple crop was grown in Washington. Second-ranking New York produced 14 percent of this year's crop followed by Michigan with 10 percent. Other leading States in order of production were California, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

By individual varieties, Red Delicious continues as the leader. Golden Delicious replaced McIntosh as the second leading variety in 1969. The table below lists the six leading varieties in 1969 and their production as a percentage of the U.S. apple crop. It also shows the principal producing State for each variety as well as the State's production as a percentage of U.S. production for each variety.

Movement Strong

Movement to fresh market has been sharply above last year's levels. Since the start of the season through mid-January 1970, f.o.b. prices were generally well below those of a year earlier. Figure 2 compares shipping point prices for Washington Delicious apples with those of the 2 preceding seasons. Shipping point prices for other regions and varieties have been similarly below year-earlier levels.

Preliminary estimates set the average value of the 1969 U.S. apple crop at 4.22 cents per pound compared with 6.27 cents per pound in 1968. Total value of the U.S. commercial apple crop is estimated at \$285 million, down from last year's \$332 million.

Variety	U.S. production (million pounds)	Percent of U.S. total apple production	Leading producing State	State production as percent of U.S. production of each variety
Delicious	2,065.4	30	Washington	51
Golden Delicious	878.0	13	Washington	43
McIntosh	667.1	10	New York	45
Rome Beauty	534.2	8	New York	19
Jonathan	435.3	6	Michigan	39
York Imperial	333.5	5	Pennsylvania	43
Total	4,913.5	72		

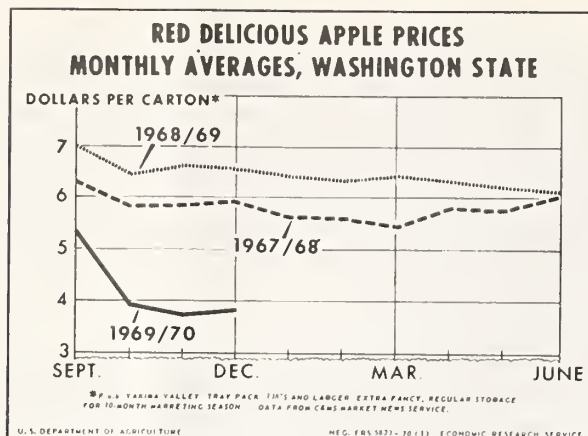


Figure 2

On January 13, 1970, the USDA made a surplus removal purchase of 648 cartons (544,320 cartons) of apples and announced plans to buy additional quantities of fresh apples. The purchases were made with funds authorized under Section 32, Public Law 74-320. Costs of these purchases, f.o.b. shipping points, amounted to approximately \$1,512,000. The apples will be distributed for use in school lunch programs.

Yearend Stocks Above Year Ago

Cold storage holdings of fresh apples on December 31, 1969, were 42 percent above a year earlier. The Pacific and Eastern North Central regions accounted for more than four-fifths of the increase. Approximately two-thirds of the total stocks were held in Washington, New York, and Michigan. The table below compares yearend cold storage holdings of apples in the past several years. About one-third of the December 31, 1969 holdings were in controlled atmosphere storage.

Dec. 31	: Controlled : atmosphere	: Regular : storage	: Total
	---- Billion pounds ----		
1965	: .59	: 1.27	: 1.86
1966	: .56	: 1.15	: 1.71
1967	: .55	: .99	: 1.54
1968	: .60	: .97	: 1.57
1969	: .72	: 1.50	: 2.22

Increased Early Season Exports

U.S. exports of fresh apples during July-November 1969 approximated 38.3 million

pounds--45 percent larger than the very small volume of a year ago but still below most earlier years. The increase results from gains to Canada and Western Europe, generally the best customers for our apples. However, the rapidly rising level of apple production in Western Europe is serving to reduce U.S. export opportunities in such historically prominent markets as the United Kingdom and Scandinavia. Imports from July-November 1969 were a fourth above year-earlier levels. The table below compares U.S. trade in fresh apples during July-November of this season with the same period in earlier years. In 1968, approximately one-third of the total exports were made during the first 5 months.

July- November	: Exports	: Imports	: Net exports
	---- Million pounds ----		
1965	: 74.1	: 10.4	: 63.7
1966	: 56.8	: 12.9	: 43.9
1967	: 46.4	: 28.6	: 17.8
1968	: 26.3	: 28.6	: -2.3
1969	: 38.3	: 35.8	: 2.5

PEARS

Oregon Crop More Than Double

The Nation's 710,850-ton pear crop in 1969 exceeded last year's output by 15 percent and the short 1967 crop by 57 percent. Oregon's crop--more than double the 1968 output--contributed most to the U.S. increase and more than offset the one-fourth smaller crop in Washington. About 91 percent of the U.S. crop was produced in the three Pacific Coast States. Production there was up 5 percent for Bartletts and 40 percent for other varieties. Three-fourths of the Pacific Coast crop was Bartlett and the rest other varieties. Michigan and New York, the principal producers outside the Pacific Coast, also contributed substantially to the U.S. increase with crops more than double 1968.

Yearend Stocks Much Larger

Cold storage holdings of fresh pears on December 31, 1969, at 2.5 million boxes, were

up sharply from a year earlier. Essentially all the holdings were fall and winter varieties in the Pacific Coast States. D'Anjou was the leading variety held in storage followed by Bosc.

Bartlett cold-storage holdings reached a seasonal peak of 5.7 million boxes last August 31. Most of this variety was shipped to fresh markets or canned during the summer and fall and by December 31, 1969, holdings of Bartlett stocks were depleted.

Shipments of fresh pears to market through mid-January were sharply above year-earlier movement. F.o.b. prices for Bartletts throughout the late summer and early fall were below last season's levels. Shipping point prices for winter pears through mid-January were also below a year earlier. In mid-January, prices for U.S. No. 1 D'Anjou pears were reported at \$4.75 per box, f.o.b. Yakima, Washington. This contrasts with \$6.20 per box a year earlier.

Preliminary estimates place the value of the 1969 crop at an average \$101 per ton compared with \$135 in 1968.

With domestic supplies sharply above a year ago, prices will likely continue below year-earlier levels the rest of the marketing season.

The purchase of 395 carlots (408,288 boxes and cartons) of pears of the D'Anjou variety was announced December 5, 1969, by the USDA as a surplus removal activity. The pears will be distributed for use in school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. The purchase was made with funds authorized under Section 32, Public Law 74-320. Cost of the purchase f.o.b. shipping points, amounted to about \$1,645,000.

Exports Nearly Double

Nearly two-thirds of our fresh pear exports are normally made during the first 5 months of the season. U.S. exports of fresh pears during July-November 1969 were nearly double the outgo a year earlier. The following table compares our fresh pear trade during the past 4 seasons. In addition, exports and imports for the first 5 months of the current season are included.

July- June	Exports	Imports	Net Exports
----- Million pounds -----			
1965	69.8	6.9	62.9
1966	67.7	15.1	52.6
1967	51.2	26.5	24.7
1968	36.7	31.0	5.7
1969 ^{1/}	47.0	2.3	

^{1/} July-November. During the comparable period 1968, exports were 24.4 million pounds and imports were 2.4 million pounds.

GRAPES

Nine Percent Larger Crop in 1969

The Nation's 1969 grape crop totaled 3.9 million tons--9 percent above last year and 26 percent above 1967. Production in California, which accounted for 92 percent of the U.S. output, was up 10 percent. The increased California output was spread through all varietal groups. Production of table varieties, at 590,000 tons, was up a fourth and represented 17 percent of the California crop. Wine varieties at 780,000 tons were up a fifth and accounted for 22 percent of the crop. Output of raisin varieties, at 2,200,000 tons showed only a 3-percent increase but accounted for 61 percent of the California crop. Less than half the output of raisin varieties went to make the 262,000 tons of raisins produced in 1969. The rest went to fresh market and wine. Of the total production of raisins, 246,000 tons were natural or sun dried and 16,000 tons were dehydrated or goldens.

The 2 million tons of grapes crushed for wine through the end of December were 27 percent more than a year earlier and represented about half of the total 1969 California grape production. Combined rail and truck shipments of fresh 1969-crop California grapes totaled nearly 28,000 carlot equivalents through the end of December, about the same as a year earlier.

Preliminary estimates placed the value of the 1969-crop California grapes at \$62.10 per ton compared with \$60.60 per ton in 1968. Prices for wine varieties were up sharply while raisin varieties were quoted near last year's levels. Table varieties were priced materially lower. In mid-January, shipping point prices for

Emperors f.o.b. Bakersfield, Calif., were reported at \$2.60 per lug--down 40 cents from a year earlier.

Yearend Stocks Up

Cold storage holdings of fresh grapes on December 31, 1969, totaled 115 million pounds. This was 47 percent above a year ago. The Emperor variety accounted for the bulk of the yearend holdings which were largely stored in California.

STRAWBERRIES

1970 Florida Winter Crop Larger

The 1970 Florida winter crop of strawberries was estimated, as of January 1, at 16.2 million pounds. This was slightly larger than in 1969 and moderately above 1968. The increase is due to a larger acreage as the indicated yield is down. Florida's winter strawberry crop last year accounted for only 3 percent of U.S. total strawberry production. But Florida and Mexico are our principal winter sources of fresh supplies. Opening f.o.b. prices for 1970 Florida strawberries were moderately above a year earlier.

Prospective 1970 spring acreage is 52,280 acres, down 6 percent from 1969.

1969 Crop

U.S. commercial strawberry production in 1969 totaled approximately 486 million pounds--7 percent below 1968 but 3 percent above 1967. Acreage was down 9 percent but the yield was up slightly. Production declined in all seasonal groups except the Florida winter crop. Both acreage and yields were down in the early-spring group. California's output was down 7 percent due mostly to lower yields but decreases in the mid- and late-spring groups were due to reduced acreage. In 1969, California accounted for 55 percent of U.S. production but only 15 percent of the harvested acreage. Oregon, the second leading producer, accounted for 14 percent of the total output. Both fresh market and processing output were down from last year. About 65 percent of the 1969 crop went to fresh market--little change from the preceding year. The 1969 season average price per pound of fresh strawberries was 25.9 cents against 24.3 cents in 1968. The season average price of strawberries for processing was 16.4 cents per pound, fractionally above the 1968 average.

Record Large Imports

The following table shows data on U.S. imports of fresh and frozen strawberries in the past 5 seasons. Most imports of both items originate in Mexico. After gaining steadily during the early 1960's, imports of frozen berries leveled off in 1967 and 1968 but rose sharply last year. Foreign shipments of fresh berries continue to enter the United States in record quantities. The 40 million pounds of fresh strawberries imported in the first 11 months of 1969 exceeded the like 1968 period by 67 percent.

Year	:	Fresh	:	Frozen
	:		:	
	:	---- Million pounds ----		
	:			
1965	:	6.4		53.9
1966	:	13.1		85.7
1967	:	21.7		74.7
1968	:	29.0		75.2
1969 <u>1/</u>	:	40.0		89.8
	:			

1/ 11 months through November; imports during comparable 1968 period were 24.0 million pounds fresh and 70.6 million pounds frozen.

During the first 11 months of 1969, fresh exports totaled 13.6 million pounds. This compares with 9.9 million pounds in 1968.

BANANAS

During January-November 1969, our net banana imports (imports minus re-exports) totaled 3.3 billion pounds--slightly behind last year's pace. Costa Rica was our leading supplier, followed by Honduras. We consume more bananas than any other fresh fruit. In 1968, we consumed approximately 18.5 pounds of bananas per person, 15.6 pounds of fresh apples, and 14.1 pounds of fresh oranges. Retail prices during 1969 averaged slightly higher than last year.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS FRUITS

Moderate Increase in 1969/70 Canned Pack

The Nation's 1969 production of the major deciduous fruits at 11 million tons was 12 per-

cent above 1968. Nearly all the completed packs so far are running moderately to sharply above the 1968/69 output. Packs of leading canned fruit items reported to date are shown in table 14.

The 1969 U.S. pack of canned peaches totaled 37.2 million cases (basis 24/2-1/2's), surpassing the 1968 volume by 4 percent. At 10.6 million cases, the pack of canned pears was up nearly 3 percent. Fruit cocktail was record high at 16.7 million cases. The aggregate pack of these three leading canned fruit items was nearly 3 percent larger than in 1968/69.

The 1969 canned pack of tart cherries at 1.5 million cases (24/2-1/2's) was a third larger than the 1968 output. The 1969 sweet cherry pack at 947,000 cases gained 78 percent. Canned purple plum output--at 2.2 million cases increased nearly threefold from 1968 and was the largest pack since 1946.

Through the first of the year canning of applesauce was running moderately above a year ago, but the canned apple slice pack was lagging. And with a much larger crop, the 1969/70 pack of canned apple sauce will probably be substantially larger than in 1968/69. And the pack of canned apple slices will probably equal last year's volume. Although the bulk of the canning was completed by January 1, commercial canning of these items continues into the spring and final pack data will not be available until June. Packing of canned pineapple, which also continues through the spring, was running moderately behind the 1968 volume as of November 30.

Sharply Larger Supplies of Canned Fruits

A sharp increase in carryover stocks and a larger pack this season points to plentiful supplies of canned fruit in the 1969/70 season. Canned fruit cocktail and cling peaches are in record supply this year. Carryover of canned pears was nearly double that of a year ago and with the large pack, the pear supply is also record high. With the largest pack since 1946, purple plums are nearly double last season's supply. Inventories of tart cherries are nearly a third larger and supplies of sweet cherries are nearly 50 percent greater. Canned supplies of apricots and freestone peaches are also larger.

Recent f.o.b. prices for individual canned fruits largely reflect the large supply situation. Prices for most items fell as 1969 supplies became available in late summer. During 1969, the BLS wholesale price index of canned fruits ranged from a high of 109.6 in January to a low of 106.7 in October. In December, the index stood at 107.3 compared with 110.1 in 1968 and 116.9 in December 1967.

Canned Fruit Exports Up

Led by increases in canned fruit cocktail and peaches, U.S. aggregate exports of canned fruits during 1968/69 were above year-earlier levels. Most of the exports went to Western Europe. Exports from June-November of 1969 have been sharply above those of the comparable period last year. The table below compares this season's June-November exports with the same months in 1968 and 1967.

Item	1969	1968	1967
----- Million pounds -----			
Apricots	3.1	1.5	1.7
Cherries	13.7	1.4	1.9
Peaches	139.6	65.7	57.0
Pears	2.1	2.9	1.6
Pineapple	40.1	40.6	42.1
Fruit cocktail	60.6	56.0	46.0

The USDA has recently made several surplus removal purchases of fruit. On October 3, 1969, the USDA purchased 401,450 cases of canned Bartlett pears for distribution to schools. The purchase was made with funds authorized under Section 32, Public Law 74-320. Cost of the purchase, f.o.b. shipping points amounted to \$2,134,000. On the same day, the USDA purchased 204,000 cases of canned purple plums, and 770,400 cases of canned applesauce for distribution to schools. Cost of the purchases, f.o.b. shipping points, amounted to \$824,000 and \$3,191,000, respectively. On October 9, the USDA bought 408,850 cases of canned apple juice for distribution to needy families. Cost of the purchase f.o.b. shipping points, amounted to \$1,347,000.

DRIED FRUIT

Dried Fruit Supplies Up Slightly

U.S. dried fruit production in 1969/70 is expected to be moderately below the 1968/69 total. The decrease is due primarily to a 16-percent drop in dried prune production--from 153,000 tons in 1968 to 129,000 in 1969. Production of raisins, the leading dried fruit item, came to 262,000 tons--off slightly. Production of dates at 16,000 tons declined sharply while output of dried figs was up 8 percent. Data indicating output of other dried items are not yet available; however, raisins and prunes account for the bulk of dried fruit output. The above figures are on a natural condition, dried-weight basis.

Even though output was smaller this season, carryover stocks of most dried fruit at the beginning of the 1969/70 season were larger than a year earlier. And supplies of dried fruits are up slightly. Carryover of raisins, into the 1969/70 marketing season was up substantially from a year earlier. Thus, despite the reduced output, raisin supplies are expected to be up moderately from 1968/69. Carryin stocks of dried prunes closely matched year-earlier levels, and with a smaller output, total supplies will be down moderately.

On November 7 and December 8, 1969, the USDA made surplus removal purchases of 9,984 processed tons of raisins for distribution to schools, institutions, and needy families. The purchases were made with funds authorized under Section 32, Public Law 74-320. The f.o.b. cost of these purchases were \$2,773,000.

A substantial part of the raisin and dried prune supplies are normally exported. Raisin exports during the 1968/69 season (September-August) totaled approximately 72,000 tons--over 4 percent above the previous year. This was roughly equal to 30 percent of the 1968 crop. The 45,000 tons of dried prunes exported in 1968/69 (September-August) about equaled the preceding year's volume. Exports of both raisins and dried prunes in the first 3 months of the current season were substantially below those of a year earlier.

Through November of this season, exports of the less important dried fruits (apples, apricots, dates, peaches, pears, and figs) were running ahead of a year earlier. Aggregate exports of these items in 1968/69 was about 4,854 tons, up 2 percent.

1969 Frozen Fruit Pack Down

The 1969/70 U.S. pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries may be slightly lower than the 728 million pounds packed in 1968/69. According to data on movement of strawberries to freezers, the pack of frozen strawberries--the leading frozen fruit--may be below the 1968 pack of 213 million pounds. Strawberry production for processing at 171 million pounds was down 9 percent from 1968 as lower production in the three Western States more than offset the larger output in Michigan. The 1969 pack of frozen red tart cherries was 7 percent below 1968. The 51.9 million pounds of frozen peaches packed in 1969 were 37 percent below the 1968 record. These three items accounted for 60 percent of the total frozen pack of deciduous fruits and berries in 1968.

Estimates of other 1969 frozen fruit packs will not be available until spring. However, based on relative stock positions and the large 1969 crop, it appears that the frozen apple pack may be above 1968/69. Freezers' receipts of most bush berries have been above those of a year earlier.

Frozen Fruit Stocks Moderately Higher

Frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage on December 31, 1969 totaled 576 million pounds--up 5 percent from a year earlier. Yearend holdings of apples, apricots, and cherries (together accounting for a third of the total) were up sharply. Cold storage holdings of strawberries, the leading item, were substantially below those of December 31, 1968. Stocks of frozen peaches were also down. Normally, after peaking in the fall, these holdings decline until late spring when freezing of the new crop starts.

PROCESSED CITRUS FRUIT

1969/70 Florida Frozen Concentrate Orange Juice Outlook

Based on January 1 conditions, the total supply of frozen orange juice concentrate during the 1969/70 season would be much larger than the preceding season. However, this outlook does not reflect the freeze damage in Florida during the second week of January which will decrease the juice yield factor.

As the new packing season began, Florida packers' stocks of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) totaled 17.4 million gallons, 35 percent above the 12.9 million gallons on hand the previous year. If January 1 expectations of orange production and juice yields materialize, the new pack will be larger than last year. On January 1, the combined production of Florida oranges including Temples was estimated at 140.0 million boxes, 4 percent above the 134.2 million boxes in 1968/69.

On the basis of January 1 orange yield factor tests, the Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service estimated that Florida's season-average yield of 45° Brix FCOJ would be 1.33 gallons per box in the 1969/70 season--considerably higher than last season's low yield of 1.13 gallons per box. Furthermore, the larger crops in California, Texas, and Arizona are likely to provide additional competition for Florida in fresh fruit outlets.

The major portion of the Florida orange crop will likely be marketed as frozen orange concentrate and chilled juice. During the last 4 years, Florida packers have used an average of 64 percent of the State's orange crops (including Temples) for making frozen concentrate. Last season 69 percent of the crop was utilized in making frozen concentrate while 13 percent was used in making chilled juice. The following table shows Florida's production and yield factors which contribute to the FCOJ pack in the last 4 seasons. The production estimate for the current season's orange crop is also shown.

With the crop maturing earlier than last season, packing got off to a fast start. Net pack of FCOJ through early January totaled 21.1 million gallons. This contrasts with 15.8 million gallons during the year earlier. Early season movement was materially above last season. With a larger carryin at the beginning of the season and larger pack to date, a total of 27.2 million gallons were on hand in early January compared with 19.0 million gallons a year earlier.

Early January f.o.b. prices for FCOJ continued at a moderate \$1.75 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brands)--about the same as last year.

On December 11, the USDA bought 457,000 cases of processed orange juice in cases of 12 No. 3 cylinder cans (46 ounces), and announced plans to buy more at a later date. These purchases were made with Section 32 (Public Law 74-320) funds for distribution to needy families.

On January 19, 1970, the USDA bought 400,000 cases of 12 32-ounce cans and 81,000 five-gallon cartons (equivalent to 1,605,000 gallons) of frozen concentrated orange juice. The juice will be distributed for use in school lunch programs.

Other Frozen Concentrates

Even though movement was sharply above the preceding season, the 1.4-million-gallon carryover of frozen concentrated grapefruit

Crop Year	: Florida orange and Temple production	: Used for Frozen concentrates	: Yield per box	: Frozen concentrate orange juice pack 1/
	: <u>Mil. boxes</u>	: <u>Mil. boxes 2/</u>	: <u>Pct.</u>	: <u>Gallons</u>
				: <u>Mil. gal.</u>
1965/66	: 100.4	: 61.8	: 61.6	: 1.24
1966/67	: 144.5	: 96.8	: 67.0	: 1.36
1967/68	: 105.0	: 62.0	: 59.0	: 1.35
1968/69	: 134.2	: 92.1	: 68.6	: 1.13
1969/70 3/	: 140.0			

1/ 45° Brix. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangelos and Murcotts.
3/ Estimate.

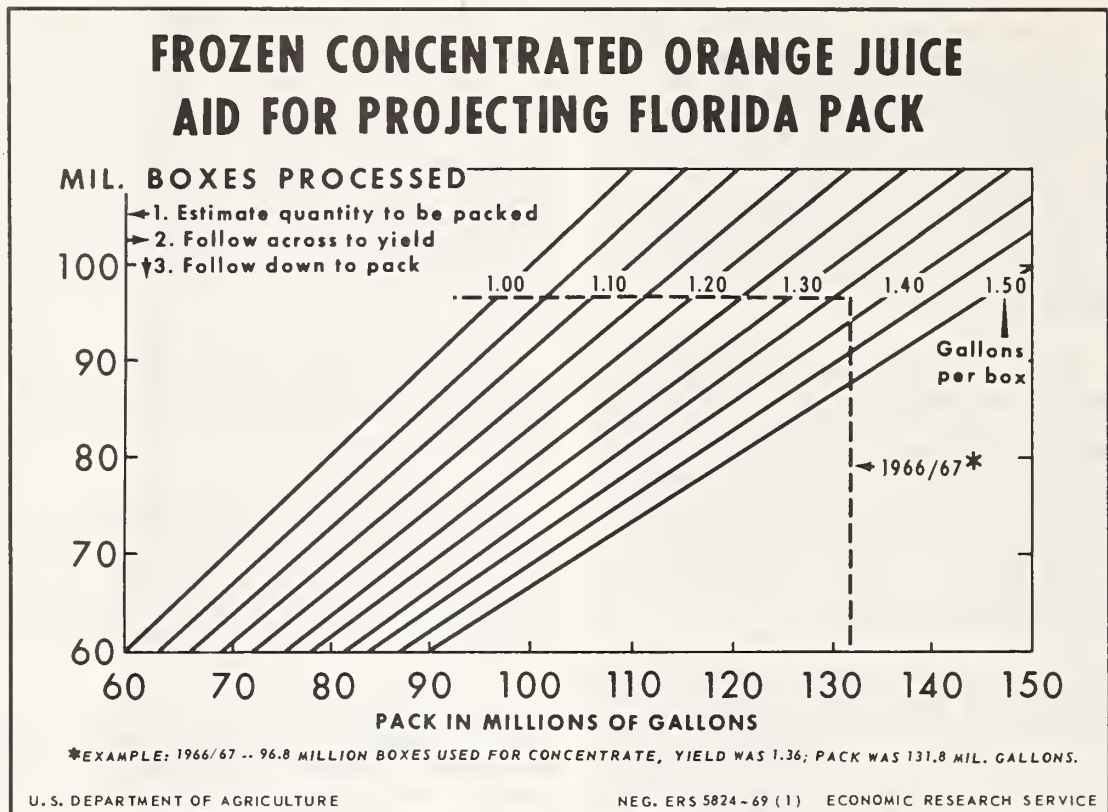


Figure 3

juice at the start of the 1969/70 packing season was sharply above a year earlier. A smaller grapefruit crop, especially of seeded varieties, is estimated this season. However, a higher yield of juice per box is expected; thus, the production of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice will probably be close to last year's level.

The amount of concentrate manufactured prior to January 1 normally accounts for only a small portion of the total season pack. With the crop maturing early this season, the net pack of frozen grapefruit concentrate through the beginning of January was sharply above the same period last year. Thus, with a larger carry-over and larger pack to date, the quantity of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice on hand the first part of January was up sharply.

Prices through the first of January for grapefruit delivered to Florida packers for concentrating were above those of a year earlier.

Production of frozen concentrated tangerine juice through the first of the year was below the quantity packed during the same period a year earlier. Only a very small quantity of frozen concentrated blended juice from raw fruit was reported through early January.

Stocks of Florida Canned Orange and Tangerine Juice Up; Other Canned Items Down

Aggregate stocks of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices, sections, and salad at the end of the 1968/69 season (September 27, 1969) numbered about 5.0 million cases (basis 24/2's) compared with 6.1 million cases on hand the previous season. Stocks of canned orange and tangerine juices were the only canned citrus products to exceed year-earlier levels, but not enough to offset the sharply reduced stocks of canned grapefruit juice. Packers' stocks of canned grapefruit juice were less than one-half the quantity carried over the previous year.

The aggregate early-season production (October through early January 1970) of canned

Florida citrus products at 13.6 million cases was up nearly 50 percent from the same period a year earlier. With the exception of tangerine juice, the early season pack of each item was well above the same period a year ago. Early season movement of canned citrus juices was sharply larger than a year earlier but movement of citrus salads and sections was down. But heavier early-season packing had offset the lighter beginning inventories and in early January the supply of all canned citrus products at 8.9 million cases was sharply above a year earlier. At the first of the year, supplies of orange juice and grapefruit sections were sharply above the small volumes of a year earlier--up 48 and 52 percent respectively, but stocks of canned grapefruit juice were down nearly 14 percent.

Even though freeze damage occurred, output of canned citrus products can be expected to increase in 1969/70. Larger packs of canned orange products are likely in 1969/70 but canned grapefruit and tangerine products will probably be near last year's levels. Prices for canned single-strength orange juice during the fall were below those of a year earlier. However, grapefruit juice prices have been sharply above last year's levels.

Early Season Pack of Florida Chilled Citrus Products Up Sharply

The aggregate movement of chilled citrus products during 1968/69 was down slightly from

the preceding season. The drop was largely a result of a 4-percent smaller movement of chilled orange juice. Chilled grapefruit juice movement was nearly a fifth above the previous year. Movement of chilled citrus salad was substantially below the preceding year. The carryover of chilled citrus products at the start of the 1969/70 marketing season was moderately above a year earlier.

The pack of chilled orange juice from October through early January of the 1969/70 season totaled 27.2 million gallons, 24 percent above the quantity packed during the same period a year earlier. Of this total, 19.3 million gallons were processed from pasteurized juice and frozen concentrate. Most of the increased output came from fresh fruit, reflecting the large and early maturing crop.

Output of chilled grapefruit juice through the first part of January was about 78 percent above a year earlier. Approximately four-fifths of the total 2.2 million gallons produced was processed from fresh fruit. Despite the smaller crop, fresh fruit utilization was larger than during a year earlier.

Production of other chilled items this season and changes from a year earlier are as follows: Citrus salad 2.1 million gallons--up 80 percent; grapefruit sections 1.5 million gallons--up 35 percent; and orange sections 231,000 gallons--up nearly threefold.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION, 1968

Data on 1968 production and value of fruits and tree nuts grown in the 48 contiguous States are included in Tables 2-5 of this issue.

About 18.6 million tons of fruits were harvested in the 48 States in 1968 with a total value of \$1.8 billion. Noncitrus fruit production accounted for nearly 55 percent of the U.S. total fruit tonnage and 67 percent of the total value of all fruits. Among individual fruits, oranges, at \$384 million, led in value followed by apples worth \$332 million. Other leading crops in order of value were grapes, peaches, strawberries, grapefruit, and pears. Edible tree-nut production, at 273,900 tons, had a total value of \$182 million.

California was the leading fruit-producing State in 1968, accounting for about 40 percent of U.S. fruit tonnage and 41 percent of total value. Florida followed with 34 percent of the production and 23 percent of the value. However, Florida was the leading citrus-producing State with 76 percent of U.S. citrus output and 68 percent of the total value of citrus. Washington, an important producer of deciduous fruits, ranked third in both total production and value of all fruits.

California was the leading producer of tree nuts and accounted for 57 percent of the total U.S. value of these crops.

Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Production, 1967/68, 1968/69, and indicated 1969/70 ^{1/}

Crop and State	1967/68	1968/69	Indicated 1969/70
----- <u>-1,000 boxes</u> ^{2/-} -----			
Oranges:			
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: ^{3/}			
California	9,150	18,600	22,000
Florida	51,400	69,700	75,000
Texas	970	2,800	3,200
Arizona	880	1,270	1,300
Total	62,400	92,370	101,500
Valencias:			
California	10,000	25,700	23,000
Florida	49,100	60,000	59,000
Texas	830	1,700	1,900
Arizona	2,240	4,110	4,300
Total	62,170	91,510	88,200
All oranges:			
California	19,150	44,300	45,000
Florida	100,500	129,700	134,000
Texas	1,800	4,500	5,100
Arizona	3,120	5,380	5,600
Total oranges	124,570	183,880	189,700
Grapefruit:			
Florida, all	32,900	39,900	37,000
Seedless	23,700	27,700	27,000
Pink	9,400	10,700	10,000
White	14,300	17,000	17,000
Other	9,200	12,200	10,000
Texas	2,800	6,700	7,500
Arizona	3,740	2,510	3,100
California, all	4,618	5,060	5,300
Desert Valleys	2,918	3,260	3,200
Other areas	1,700	1,800	2,100
Total grapefruit	44,058	54,170	52,900
Lemons:			
California	13,600	12,300	14,500
Arizona	3,250	3,510	3,200
Total lemons	16,850	15,810	17,700
Limes:			
Florida	720	700	750
Tangelos:			
Florida	1,700	1,800	2,900
Tangerines:			
Florida	2,800	3,400	2,700
Arizona	150	170	220
California	560	640	900
Total tangerines	3,510	4,210	3,820
Temples:			
Florida	4,500	4,500	6,000

^{1/} The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. ^{2/} Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs. and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos - 90 lbs.; Tangerines - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples - 90 lbs. ^{3/} Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas.

Table 2.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production, by States,
United States, 1968 ^{1/}

State	Noncitrus fruits						Citrus fruits ^{2/}						Total all fruits			Tree nuts			Total all fruits and tree nuts		
	Apples	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Strawberries	Other ^{3/}	Total	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other ^{4/}	Total	Quantity of U.S.	Per cent of U.S.	Per cent	Pecans	Walnuts	Almonds	Total	Quantity of U.S.	Per cent of U.S.
													1,000 tons	Per cent	---	---	---	---	---	1,000 tons	Per cent
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^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.^{2/} 1967/68 crop.^{3/} Apricots, sweet cherries, tart cherries, cranberries, dates, figs, nectarines, olives, persimmons, pomegranates, plums, prunes, and 1968/69 avocado crop.^{4/} Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and lemons.^{5/} Almonds, filberts, and walnuts.^{6/} Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3.—Fruits and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States,
United States, 1968 ^{1/}

State	Noncitrus fruits					Citrus fruits 2/					Total all fruits					Tree nuts					Total all fruits and tree nuts				
	Apples	Grapes	Peaches	Straw- berries:	Other 3/	Total	Oranges	Grape- fruit	Lemons	Other 4/	Total	Value	Per- cent of U.S.	Per- cent of U.S.	Pecans	Other 5/	Total	Value	Per- cent of U.S.	Per- cent of U.S.	Value	Per- cent of U.S.	Value	Per- cent of U.S.	
-----1,000 dollars-----															Per- cent		-----1,000 dollars-----					Per- cent			
Maine	5,075	---	---	311	---	5,386	0.4	---	---	---	---	5,386	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,386	0.3	---	---	
N. H.	3,823	---	84	---	---	3,907	.3	---	---	---	---	3,907	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,907	.2	---	---	
Vt.	3,086	---	---	---	---	3,086	.3	---	---	---	---	3,086	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,086	.2	---	---	
Mass.	6,671	---	304	397	10,956	18,328	1.5	---	---	---	---	18,328	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,328	.9	---	---	
R. I.	388	---	60	---	---	448	6/	---	---	---	---	448	6/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	448	6/	---	---	
Conn.	3,928	---	744	308	---	5,276	.6	---	---	---	---	5,276	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,276	.3	---	---	
N. Y.	49,883	15,660	1,894	1,376	6,176	76,893	6.3	---	---	---	---	76,893	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	76,893	3.8	---	---	
N. J.	6,482	---	8,241	2,549	2,588	19,978	1.6	---	---	---	---	19,978	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,978	1.0	---	---	
Pa.	38,057	5,161	7,003	1,566	2,779	55,054	2.9	---	---	---	---	55,054	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	55,054	1.7	---	---	
Ohio	9,074	1,350	1,452	875	416	13,167	1.1	---	---	---	---	13,167	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,167	.6	---	---	
Ind.	---	---	500	1,182	---	5,400	.4	---	---	---	---	5,400	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,400	.3	---	---	
Ill.	5,651	---	1,088	---	---	7,445	.6	---	---	---	---	7,445	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,445	.4	---	---	
Mich.	23,082	2,806	2,898	1,342	38,871	80,923	6.6	---	---	---	---	80,923	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,923	4.0	---	---	
Misc.	4,467	---	---	---	---	14,807	1.2	---	---	---	---	14,807	.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,807	.7	---	---	
Minn.	1,931	---	---	---	---	1,931	.2	---	---	---	---	1,931	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,931	.1	---	---	
Iowa	1,107	---	---	---	---	1,107	.1	---	---	---	---	1,107	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,107	.1	---	---	
Mo.	4,126	495	1,238	446	---	6,305	.5	---	---	---	---	6,305	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,305	.3	---	---	
Kans.	830	---	527	---	---	1,357	.1	---	---	---	---	1,357	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,357	.1	---	---	
Del.	325	---	275	---	---	800	.1	---	---	---	---	800	6/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	6/	---	---	
Md.	3,692	---	1,626	706	---	6,024	.5	---	---	---	---	6,024	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,024	.3	---	---	
Va.	19,907	---	2,450	1,140	---	23,497	1.9	---	---	---	---	23,497	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,497	1.2	---	---	
N. Va.	12,828	---	1,257	---	---	14,085	1.2	---	---	---	---	14,085	.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,085	.7	---	---	
N. C.	8,341	372	5,119	1,832	---	15,864	1.3	---	---	---	---	15,864	.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,864	.8	---	---	
S. C.	713	492	18,000	---	---	20,005	1.6	---	---	---	---	20,005	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,005	1.0	---	---	
Ga.	---	214	13,413	---	---	13,627	1.1	---	---	---	---	13,627	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,627	.7	---	---	
Fla.	---	---	---	4,358	2,986	7,344	.6	281,408	86,459	41,981	409,818	67.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	417,192	22.8	---	---	
Ky.	1,217	---	1,222	678	---	3,117	.3	---	---	---	---	3,117	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,117	.2	---	---	
Tenn.	531	---	433	934	---	1,898	.2	---	---	---	---	1,898	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,898	.1	---	---	
Ala.	---	---	2,534	276	---	2,830	.2	---	---	---	---	2,830	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,830	.2	---	---	
Miss.	---	---	816	---	---	816	.1	---	---	---	---	816	6/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	816	6/	---	---	
Ark.	437	1,028	2,246	1,265	---	4,976	.4	---	---	---	---	4,976	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,976	.3	---	---	
La.	---	---	2,672	2,298	---	2,970	.2	---	---	---	---	2,970	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,970	.2	---	---	
Okla.	---	---	640	680	---	1,320	.1	---	---	---	---	1,320	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,320	.1	---	---	
Tex.	---	---	391	---	---	2,716	.2	3,942	6,076	---	10,018	1.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,734	.7	23,330	12.8	
Mont.	---	---	688	---	---	688	.1	---	---	---	---	688	6/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	688	6/	---	---	
Idaho	---	---	455	94	1,598	4,359	.4	---	---	---	---	4,359	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,359	.2	---	---	
Colo.	---	---	1,770	724	648	7,508	.6	---	---	---	---	7,508	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,508	.4	---	---	
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	1,913	.2	---	---	---	---	1,913	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,890	2.7	---	---	
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	5,318	.4	14,695	6,844	11,018	633	33,180	5.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	38,198	2.1	---	---	
Utah	---	---	848	611	---	7,859	.6	---	---	---	---	7,859	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Wash.	81,488	6,615	2,916	19,278	6,716	129,207	10.5	---	---	---	---	129,207	7.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Oreg.	---	---	595	13,570	11,803	43,066	3.4	---	---	---	---	43,066	2.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Calif.	29,574	197,254	99,835	45,452	60,731	603,446	49.3	84,020	12,045	53,856	2,901	152,822	25.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,312	3.2	129,219	6.4	
U.S.	332,208	236,883	186,260	83,231	111,452	274,937	100.0	384,055	111,424	64,874	45,515	605,868	100.0	1,830,839	100.0	72,093	110,158	182,251	100.0	2,013,090	100.0	---	---		

^{1/} Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

^{2/} 1967/68 crop.

^{3/} Apricots, sweet cherries, tart cherries, cranberries, dates, figs, nectarines, pineapples, plums, prunes, and 1968/69 avocado crop.

^{4/} Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and lemons.

^{5/} Almonds, filberts, and walnuts.

^{6/} Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value, principal States and United States, 1968 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits			Citrus fruits			All fruits			Tree nuts			All fruits and tree nuts		
	Production	Value	1,000 dol.	Production	Value	1,000 dol.	Production	Value	1,000 tons	Production	Value	1,000 tons	Production	Value	1,000 tons
California	6,104.7	603,446	1,406.4	1,406.4	152,822	7,511.1	7,511.1	756,268	166.5	104,276	7,677.6	860,544	1,000	1,000	1,000
Florida	20.2	7,344	6,362.3	6,362.3	409,848	6,382.5	6,382.5	417,192	3.1	2,300	6,385.6	419,492	1,000	1,000	1,000
Washington	792.8	129,207	---	---	---	792.8	792.8	129,207	.6	312	793.4	129,519	1,000	1,000	1,000
Michigan	477.1	80,923	---	---	---	477.1	477.1	80,923	---	---	477.1	80,923	1,000	1,000	1,000
New York	571.5	76,893	---	---	---	571.5	571.5	76,893	---	---	571.5	76,893	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oregon	204.7	41,986	---	---	---	204.7	204.7	41,986	10.6	5,570	215.3	47,556	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other States	2,053.1	285,172	559.6	559.6	43,198	2,612.7	2,612.7	328,370	93.1	69,793	2,702.8	398,163	1,000	1,000	1,000
United States	10,224.1	1,224,971	8,328.3	8,328.3	605,868	18,552.4	18,552.4	1,830,839	273.9	182,251	18,826.3	2,013,090	1,000	1,000	1,000

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 5.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value, percentage by principal States and United States, 1968 1/

State	Noncitrus fruits			Citrus fruits			All fruits			Tree nuts			All fruits and tree nuts		
	Production	Value	Percent	Production	Value	Percent	Production	Value	Percent	Production	Value	Percent	Production	Value	Percent
California	59.7	49.3	16.9	16.9	25.2	40.5	41.3	60.8	57.2	40.8	42.8	42.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	.2	.6	76.4	76.4	67.6	34.4	22.8	1.1	1.2	33.9	20.8	20.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Washington	7.8	10.5	---	---	---	4.3	7.1	.2	.2	4.2	6.4	6.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Michigan	4.7	6.6	---	---	---	2.6	4.4	---	---	2.5	4.0	4.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York	5.6	6.3	---	---	---	3.1	4.2	---	---	3.0	3.8	3.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oregon	2.0	3.4	---	---	---	1.1	2.3	3.9	3.0	1.1	2.4	2.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other States	20.0	23.3	6.7	6.7	7.2	14.0	17.9	34.0	38.4	14.5	19.8	19.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 6.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Production and value,
United States, average 1963-67, crop year 1968 and 1969 ^{1/}

Commodity	Production			Value of production		
	Average	Crop year		Average	Crop year	
	1963-67	1968	1969 <u>2/</u>	1963-67	1968	1969 <u>2/</u>
	- - - - 1,000 tons - - - -			- - - - 1,000 dollars - - - -		
NONCITRUS						
Apples, commercial	2,900	2,721	3,381	257,292	332,208	285,024
Apricots, 3 States	193	149	219	23,853	27,539	32,174
Avocados, 2 States <u>3/</u>	58	74	n.a.	16,328	21,316	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	99	91	124	34,999	39,926	42,442
Cherries, tart	129	137	150	22,032	41,645	22,402
Cranberries	69	73	88	20,412	24,227	n.a.
Dates, California	22	23	16	2,993	3,565	2,528
Figs, California	60	50	55	4,899	4,356	n.a.
Grapes	3,666	3,549	3,873	206,152	236,883	n.a.
Nectarines	64	64	65	7,272	9,408	9,490
Olives, California	48	86	70	10,057	31,648	21,210
Peaches	1,636	1,795	1,848	155,145	186,260	185,680
Pears	571	616	711	64,200	83,231	72,060
Persimmons	2	2	2	335	246	259
Plums, California	100	106	66	16,146	18,868	15,654
Pomegranates	3	3	2	336	281	271
Prunes, California	388	383	322	42,042	46,053	n.a.
Prunes & plums, other States	67	40	82	7,022	5,859	8,419
Strawberries	243	262	243	100,083	111,452	109,673
Total noncitrus	10,318	10,224	11,317	991,598	1,224,971	n.a.
CITRUS <u>4/</u>						
Oranges	5,369	5,439	7,902	361,611	384,055	479,418
Tangerines	180	160	192	14,160	19,522	16,752
Grapefruit	1,731	1,781	2,209	78,566	111,424	83,136
Lemons	607	641	602	52,027	64,874	67,655
Limes, Florida	18	29	28	2,057	3,218	3,150
Tangelos, Florida	50	76	81	4,322	6,800	5,994
Temples	168	202	202	11,048	15,975	13,770
Total citrus	8,123	8,328	11,216	523,791	605,868	669,875
TREE NUTS						
Almonds, California	74	74	122	42,213	44,476	n.a.
Filberts, 2 States	9	8	7	3,704	3,938	4,089
Pecans	120	96	118	45,542	72,093	70,694
Walnuts, 2 States	85	96	103	39,062	61,744	48,385
Total tree nuts	288	274	350	130,521	182,251	n.a.
Total all fruits and nuts	18,729	18,826	22,883	1,645,910	2,013,090	n.a.

^{1/} Does not include Hawaii and Alaska.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Average includes 1963/64 to 1967/68 crops. Crop year 1968--1968/69 crop; crop year 1969--1969/70 crop not available.

^{4/} Average includes 1962/63 to 1966/67 crops. Crop year 1968--1967/68 crop; crop year 1969--1968/69 crop.

Table 7.--Fruits and edible tree nuts: Season average price per unit received by growers, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and 1969 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1963-67	1968	1969 <u>2/</u>
----- Dollars -----				
NONCITRUS: <u>3/</u>				
Apples	Lb.	.0446	.0627	.0422
Apricots	Ton	125.66	184.00	147.00
Avocados <u>4/</u>	Ton	298.20	289.00	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	Ton	353.60	439.00	342.00
Cherries, tart	Ton	203.80	303.00	149.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	14.58	16.50	n.a.
Dates	Ton	136.40	155.00	158.00
Figs	Ton	81.42	86.80	n.a.
Grapes	Ton	57.18	66.70	n.a.
Nectarines	Ton	114.88	149.00	146.00
Olives	Ton	236.00	368.00	303.00
Peaches	Lb.	.0502	.0544	.0533
Pears	Ton	117.38	135.00	101.00
Persimmons	Ton	168.80	164.00	144.00
Plums	Ton	162.80	178.00	239.00
Pomegranates	Ton	101.60	97.00	113.00
Prunes	Ton	275.20	301.00	n.a.
Prunes and Plums	Ton	107.10	145.00	103.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.207	.213	.226
CITRUS <u>5/</u> <u>6/</u>				
Oranges	Box	3.12	3.08	2.60
Tangerines	Box	3.37	5.56	3.98
Grapefruit	Box	1.90	2.53	1.53
Lemons	Box	3.31	3.85	4.28
Limes	Box	4.64	4.47	4.50
Tangelos	Box	4.22	4.00	3.33
Templets	Box	3.17	3.55	3.06
TREE NUTS:				
Almonds	Ton	606.00	597.00	n.a.
Filberts	Ton	448.60	518.00	560.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.243	.375	.300
Improved	Lb.	.272	.423	.324
Seedling	Lb.	.220	.328	.266
Walnuts	Ton	473.00	646.00	n.a.

1/ Does not include Hawaii and Alaska. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, first delivery point for California, and at point of first sale in all other states. Processing fruit prices for all states are equivalent returns at processing plant door. 4/ Average includes 1963/64 to 1967/68 crops. Crop year 1968--1968/69 crop; crop year 1969-1969/70 crop. 5/ Equivalent packinghouse door returns per box for all uses. 6/ Average includes 1962/63 to 1966/67 crops. Crop year 1968--1967/68 crop; crop year 1969-1968/69 crop.

n.a. means "not available."

Table 8.--Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1967/68 and 1968/69 ^{1/}

Crop and season	Production	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales	
		For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total processed
-----1,000 tons-----					
<u>Oranges:</u>					
1967/68	5,440	41	5,399	1,332	4,067
1968/69	7,876	44	7,832	1,803	6,029
<u>Tangerines:</u>					
1967/68	160	4	156	120	36
1968/69	192	4	188	128	60
<u>Grapefruit:</u>					
1967/68	1,781	13	1,768	873	895
1968/69	2,206	12	2,194	893	1,301
<u>Lemons:</u>					
1967/68	641	1	640	357	283
1968/69	602	1	601	341	260
<u>Limes:</u>					
1967/68	29	<u>2/</u>	29	14	15
1968/69	28	<u>2/</u>	28	15	13
<u>Tangelos:</u>					
1967/68	77	1	76	63	13
1968/69	81	1	80	54	26
<u>Temples:</u>					
1967/68	202	2	200	124	76
1968/69	202	2	200	92	108
<u>Total citrus fruits:</u>					
1967/68	8,330	62	8,268	2,883	5,385
1968/69	11,187	64	11,123	3,326	7,797

^{1/} 1968/69 preliminary. ^{2/} Negligible.

Data from October 1969 citrus production and utilization report, SRS, USDA.

Table 9.--Citrus processed, Florida crops of 1967/68 and 1968/69

Crop and season	:	:	Chilled products		:	Other	:	Total			
			Frozen						processed	processed	
				concentrates							Juice
-----1,000 boxes 1/-----											
Oranges: 2/	:	:			:		:				
1967/68	:	:	61,970	15,975	:	6,764	:	85,546			
1968/69	:	:	92,125	17,843	:	9,350	:	120,091			
Tangerines:	:	:			:		:				
1967/68	:	:	491	---	:	175	:	666			
1968/69	:	:	944	---	:	129	:	1,073			
Grapefruit:	:	:			:		:				
1967/68	:	:	1,792	1,288	:	13,506	:	18,198			
1968/69	:	:	6,550	1,631	:	15,976	:	25,833			
	:	:			:		:				
	:	:			:		:				

^{1/} Net weight per box: Oranges, 90 pounds; tangerines, 95 pounds; and grapefruit, 85 pounds.^{2/} Includes tangelos, Temples, and murcotts.

Data from October 1969 citrus production and utilization report, SRS, USDA.

Table 10.--Apples, commercial crop 1/: Production, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and indicated 1969

State and area	Average 1963-67	1968	Indicated 1969	State and area	Average 1963-67	1968	Indicated 1969
--- Million pounds ---				--- Million pounds ---			
Maine	66.7	66.0	61.0	Wisconsin	58.6	63.0	65.0
New Hampshire	54.2	46.0	38.0	Minnesota	16.4	22.4	21.0
Vermont	41.8	36.3	38.0	Iowa	12.3	15.4	15.0
Massachusetts	97.7	89.3	100.0	Missouri	44.8	59.2	59.2
Rhode Island	6.7	4.8	4.1	Kansas	9.9	15.9	14.4
Connecticut	50.6	47.9	48.6				
New York	897.0	830.0	925.0	N. Central	1,072.0	1,015.5	1,199.6
New Jersey	113.4	100.5	117.0				
Pennsylvania	421.3	390.0	500.0	Kentucky	15.5	19.1	21.5
				Tennessee	8.7	10.4	10.4
N. Atlantic	1,749.5	1,610.8	1,831.7	Arkansas	7.6	7.1	7.7
Delaware	12.2	10.8	14.0	S. Central	31.7	36.6	39.6
Maryland	62.6	57.5	72.0				
Virginia	387.6	413.0	455.0	Total Central	1,103.7	1,052.1	1,239.2
West Virginia	208.8	220.8	260.0				
North Carolina	133.4	169.8	206.0	Idaho	66.8	28.0	105.0
South Carolina	24.4	8.6	8.0	Colorado	55.9	74.0	80.0
				New Mexico	24.3	36.5	30.0
S. Atlantic	807.3	880.5	1,015.0	Utah	18.8	28.0	51.0
				Washington	1,384.1	1,025.0	1,690.0
Total Eastern	2,556.8	2,491.3	2,846.7	Oregon	115.5	87.0	160.0
				California	472.6	620.0	560.0
Ohio	114.7	130.0	150.0				
Indiana	72.7	58.0	90.0	Western	2,138.6	1,898.5	2,676.0
Illinois	100.6	96.6	105.0				
Michigan	642.0	555.0	680.0	United States	3,579.0	5,441.9	6,761.9

1/ In commercial orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees. 2/ 1965-67 average. 3/ Average includes 1963-65 production in Montana.

Table 11.--Apples, commercial crop 1/: Production by varieties 2/ United States, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and 1969

Variety	Average 1963-67	1968	1969	Variety	Average 1963-67	1968	1969
--- Million pounds ---				--- Million pounds ---			
Summer:				Winter, cont'd.			
Gravenstein	87.0	162.4	132.2	Cortland	150.1	115.0	162.6
Other summer	98.0	91.2	101.4	Delicious	1,584.2	1,390.4	2,065.4
Total	185.0	253.6	233.6	Golden delicious	560.9	631.5	878.0
				McIntosh	704.4	645.2	667.1
Fall:				Northern Spy	145.2	117.9	133.3
Grimes Golden	32.9	26.2	32.7	R. I. Greening	140.2	100.4	154.8
Jonathan	399.4	360.8	435.3	Rome Beauty	451.7	438.7	534.2
Wealthy	44.6	42.7	44.7	Stayman	262.1	236.5	301.5
Other fall	71.7	61.7	74.2	Winesap	330.1	261.4	258.9
Total	548.6	491.4	586.9	Yellow Newtown3/	187.0	171.4	204.1
				York Imperial	282.0	312.3	333.5
Winter:				Other winter	236.6	209.6	254.4
Baldwin	74.9	69.6	50.2	Total	5,143.7	4,719.2	6,014.3
Ben Davis and Gano	34.4	19.3	16.3				
				Total all varieties	5,877.3	5,464.2	6,834.8

1/ In commercial orchards of 100 or more bearing age trees. 2/ Estimates of production by varieties are based on total production which includes economic losses. 3/ Albermarle Pippin.

Table 12.--Pears: Production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, average 1963-67, annual 1968 and indicated 1969

State	Average 1963-67	1968	Indicated 1969	Pacific Coast	Average 1963-67	1968	Indicated 1969
	- - - -Tons- - - -				- - - -Tons- - - -		
Connecticut	1,940	1,600	2,150	Washington:	79,710	97,500	69,500
New York	17,800	9,300	18,000	Bartlett	39,318	44,040	36,600
Pennsylvania	2,970	3,250	3,200	Other			
Michigan	31,194	11,000	24,000	Total	119,028	141,540	106,100
Idaho	1,728	700	2,100	Oregon:	59,740	44,000	80,000
Colorado	4,500	5,700	7,800	Bartlett	73,680	49,000	108,000
Utah	4,351	6,300	5,500	Other			
Washington	119,028	141,540	106,100	Total	133,420	93,000	188,000
Oregon	133,420	93,000	188,000	California:	229,600	322,000	338,000
California	252,800	344,000	354,000	Bartlett	23,200	22,000	16,000
United States	1/571,470	616,390	710,850	Other	252,800	344,000	354,000
				Total	369,050	463,500	487,500
				3 States:	136,198	115,040	160,600
				Bartlett			
				Other	505,248	578,540	648,100
				Total			

1/ Average includes 1963-66 production in Texas.

Table 13.--Canned fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1968/69 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks					
	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	Canners 1/			Distributors Nov. 1		
				Dec. 30, 1967	Dec. 28, 1968	Dec. 27, 1969	1967	1968	1969
			1,000					1,000	
			-cases-					-actual-	
			24/2's					cases	
Canned juices:									
Apple	8,889	8,726	9,365	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	3,738	2/2,187	3/ 2,295	666	598	538	383	328	296
Grapefruit	20,991	15,826	3/15,445	2,640	2,545	1,611	1,054	965	989
Orange	16,341	10,414	3/11,386	4,143	2,117	3,855	867	787	731
Tangerine	156	49	92	57	63	57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapple	15,034	15,081	13,954	4/7,626	4/5,655	4/6,462	1,134	1,367	958
Pineapple concentrate, s.s.s. basis	11,033	6,965	9,825	4/11,502	4/4,460	4/5,044	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Canners' stocks of citrus juices are Florida only. 2/ Texas pack not included. 3/ Florida pack only. 4/ December 1 stocks.

Canners' stock and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Distributors' stocks from Bureau of the Census.

Item and season <u>1</u> /	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season Shipments	Carryout
----- 1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s -----							
Total--14 items:							
1966/67	22,468	104,159	126,627	67,384	56,220	105,638	20,989
1967/68	20,989	88,232	109,221	57,222	49,441	89,533	19,688
1968/69	19,688	104,986	124,674	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1969/70	25,339						
Apples:							
1966/67	1,215	3,204	4,419	1,436	2,001	3,648	771
1967/68	771	3,382	4,153	1,256	2,140	3,102	1,051
1968/69	1,051	3,316	4,367	1,173	2,430	3,129	1,238
1969/70	1,238						
Applesauce:							
1966/67	4,091	11,481	15,572	5,108	8,423	13,938	1,634
1967/68	1,634	13,885	15,519	4,618	9,100	13,097	2,422
1968/69	2,422	14,119	16,541	4,986	10,013	13,848	2,693
1969/70	2,693						
Apricots: <u>2</u> /							
1966/67	1,115	5,018	6,133	3,573	2,560	5,113	1,020
1967/68	1,020	4,213	5,233	2,879	2,354	4,263	970
1968/69	970	4,513	5,483	n.a.	n.a.	4,446	1,037
1969/70	1,037	5,543	6,580				
Cherries, RSP:							
1966/67	102	992	1,094	808	286	1,053	41
1967/68	41	784	825	524	301	800	25
1968/69	25	1,132	1,157	639	519	1,057	100
1969/70	100	1,505	1,605				
Cherries, sweet:							
1966/67	218	607	825	455	370	703	122
1967/68	122	832	954	528	426	774	180
1968/69	180	531	711	n.a.	n.a.	599	112
1969/70	112	947	1,059				
Figs:							
1966/67	192	275	467	246	221	383	84
1967/68	84	282	366	196	170	302	64
1968/69	64	186	250	n.a.	n.a.	234	16
1969/70	16	334	350				
Fruit cocktail:							
1966/67	3,440	15,781	19,221	9,408	9,813	16,545	2,676
1967/68	2,676	13,399	16,075	7,063	9,012	13,239	2,836
1968/69	2,836	16,570	19,406	n.a.	n.a.	16,090	3,316
1969/70	3,316	16,686	20,002				

--Continued

Table 14 .—Canned noncitrus fruits: Cannery stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item and season <u>1</u> /	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
----- 1,000 equivalent cases ² / ₂ 's -----							
Fruits for salad:							
1966/67	285	805	1,090	442	648	754	336
1967/68	336	587	923	416	507	731	192
1968/69	192	787	979	n.a.	n.a.	788	230
1969/70	230	788	1,018				
Mixed fruits:							
1966/67	253	535	788	327	461	498	290
1967/68	290	333	623	391	232	523	100
1968/69	100	520	620	n.a.	n.a.	458	162
1969/70	162	728	890				
Peaches, Calif. clingstone:							
1966/67	2,820	30,348	33,168	20,208	12,960	29,052	4,116
1967/68	4,116	22,566	26,682	16,714	9,968	23,631	3,051
1968/69	3,051	29,867	32,918	n.a.	n.a.	27,281	5,637
1969/70	5,637	31,479	37,116				
Peaches, U.S. freestone:							
1966/67	1,774	5,846	7,620	3,692	3,928	6,104	1,516
1967/68	1,516	3,977	5,493	2,776	2,717	4,411	1,082
1968/69	1,082	5,988	7,070	n.a.	n.a.	5,171	1,899
1969/70	1,899	5,684	7,583				
Pears:							
1966/67	1,907	11,040	12,947	6,188	6,759	10,526	2,421
1967/68	2,421	5,756	8,177	4,292	3,885	6,737	1,440
1968/69	1,440	10,262	11,702	n.a.	n.a.	8,918	2,784
1969/70	2,784	10,590	13,374				
Pineapple:							
1966/67	4,323	16,739	21,062	14,387	6,675	15,562	5,500
1967/68	5,500	16,378	21,878	14,477	7,401	16,121	5,757
1968/69	5,757	16,464	22,221	14,957	7,264	16,357	5,864
1969/70	5,864						
Purple plums, U.S.							
1966/67	733	1,488	2,221	1,106	1,115	1,759	462
1967/68	462	1,858	2,320	1,092	1,228	1,802	518
1968/69	518	731	1,249	n.a.	n.a.	998	251
1969/70	251	2,209	2,460				

¹/ Season beginning September 1 for apples and applesauce, July 1 for RSP cherries, and June 1 for all other items.

²/ California only.

Prepared from reports of National Cannery Association, Cannery League of California, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 15.--Frozen concentrated orange and grapefruit juice: Florida stocks, Packs, supplies and shipments, current season with comparisons

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan.1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
-----Million gallons-----							
Orange: 1/ 2/							
1965/66	21.8	76.7	99.4	7.5	19.5	86.6	12.8
1966/67	12.8	131.8	145.0	5.8	13.9	117.8	27.2
1967/68	27.2	83.7	114.6	7.5	29.5	101.7	12.9
1968/69	12.9	103.8	120.9	7.0	14.5	103.5	17.4
1969/70	17.4	n.a.	n.a.	7.3	23.5	n.a.	n.a.
Grapefruit:							
1965/66	.6	4.0	4.6	.3	.6	3.6	1.0
1966/67	1.0	5.5	6.5	.1	1.2	3.6	2.9
1967/68	2.9	1.8	4.7	.2	2.9	3.7	1.0
1968/69	1.0	5.9	6.9	.2	1.1	5.5	1.4
1969/70	1.4	n.a.	n.a.	.4	1.5	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Includes imports of frozen concentrated orange juice (1,000 gallons): 1965/66, 888; 1966/67, 400; 1967/68, 3,644; and 1968/69, 4,293. 2/ 45° Brix in gallons including concentrated orange juice for manufacture.

Prepared from reports of Florida Canners Association.

Table 16.--Frozen fruits and berries: Packs and cold storage holdings, 1969 and earlier seasons

Commodity	Pack			Stocks		
	1967	1968	Preliminary 1969	1968	1969	1970
-----1,000 pounds-----						
Apples and applesauce	97,634	117,218	n.a.	59,159	76,498	85,114
Apricots	13,349	14,293	n.a.	9,467	9,221	12,506
Cherries, tart	97,792	141,515	131,781			
Cherries, sweet	3,332	1,287	n.a.	51,496	79,241	93,620
Grapes	8,490	21,544	n.a.	9,903	8,179	5,212
Peaches	73,358	82,035	51,913	48,147	63,859	54,754
Plums	9,939	7,371	n.a.	1/	1/	1/
Prunes	555	2/	n.a.	1/	1/	1/
Purees, noncitrus	12,626	20,527	n.a.	1/	1/	1/
Blackberries 3/	24,991	26,827	n.a.	25,828	18,527	18,787
Blueberries	31,828	27,750	n.a.	35,746	32,012	33,780
Boysenberries	8,433	8,953	n.a.	12,172	7,930	6,651
Raspberries, black	3,711	2,966	n.a.	2,915	1,737	3,523
Raspberries, red	27,394	23,078	n.a.	24,176	18,253	20,787
Strawberries	213,340	213,275	n.a.	143,653	146,888	129,560
Other fruits and berries	15,041	19,818	n.a.	88,185	87,337	111,828
Total	641,813	728,457	n.a.	510,847	549,682	576,122

1/ Included with "other fruits and berries." 2/ Included with plums. 3/ Include olallieberries.

Pack data from the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stocks from Statistical Reporting Service.

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